Please amend the above-identified application as follows:

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Delete paragraph **[0001]** on page 1; and replace with the following:

B1

[0001] This application is based on applications Nos. H09-162478, H09-162480, H09-162484, H09-232543, H09-232549 filed in Japan, the contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

Delete paragraph **[0065]** on page 15; and replace with the following:

B2

[0065] As is apparent from Fig. 5, according to this characteristic, the shutter speed is set faster in capturing the preview image than in capturing the recording image in a bright environment, so that the image is reproduced with increased brightness. On the other hand, the shutter speed is set slower in capturing the preview image than in capturing the recording image in a dark environment, so that the image is reproduced with reduced brightness.

Delete paragraph **[0093]** on page 22; and replace with the following:

B3

[0093] The band correcting section 14 adjusts the levels of the R, G and B signals according to gain setting values (α, β) in the amplifying section 66 for high-frequency correction and the amplifying sections 63 and 68 for intermediate-frequency correction, thereby controlling the frequency characteristic of each signal. For example, when the gain α of the amplifying section 66 is set to a great value, the high-frequency component of each signal is emphasized. When the gain β of the amplifying sections 63 and 68 are set to great values, the intermediate-frequency component of each signal is emphasized.

Delete paragraph **[0095]** on page 23; and replace with the following:

[0095] The characteristic curve "a" (solid line) is in the case where the gain α in the amplifying section 66 for high-frequency correction is zero and the gain β in the amplifying sections 63 and 68 for intermediate-frequency correction is zero.

Delete paragraph **[0096]** on page 23; and replace with the following:

[0096] The characteristic curve "b" (dashed line) is in the case where the gain α in the amplifying section 66 for high-frequency correction is 0.3 and the gain β in the amplifying sections 63 and 68 for intermediate-frequency correction is zero. In this case, the high-frequency component of each signal is emphasized.

Delete paragraph **[0100]** on page 24; and replace with the following:

[0100] Table 2 shows the relations between the capture image size and the image compression rate that the user sets and the high-frequency amplification gain α in the amplifying section 66 for high-frequency correction and the intermediate-frequency amplification gain β in the amplifying sections 63 and 68 selected according to them when the "natural picture mode" is selected.

Delete paragraph **[0101]** on page 24; and replace with the following:

[0101] In the electronic still camera 1 of the present embodiment, specified gain setting values (α, β) are selected on the basis of Table 2 according to the capture image size and the image data compression rate set by the user. For example, when the capture image size is set to "512x384 pixels" and the image compression mode is set to "1/8 JPEG compression",

then the high-frequency amplification gain β and the intermediate-frequency amplification gain β take the values of 0.1 and 1.5, respectively, so that the intermediate-frequency component of each signal is emphasized.

Delete Table 2 on page 24; and replace with the following.

Table 2

Capture image size	Image compression mode	Intermediate-frequency amplification gain β	High-frequency amplification gain α
512 X 384	No compression	1.5	0.1
	1/8 JPEG compression	1.5	0.1
	1/20 JPEG compression	1.5	0
640 X 480	No compression	1.2	0.1
	1/8 JPEG compression	1.2	0.1
	1/20 JPEG compression	1.2	0
1024 X 768	No compression	1	0.3
	1/8 JPEG compression	1	0.3
	1/20 JPEG compression	1	0

B5 cont

Delete paragraph **[0102]** on page 25; and replace with the following.

[0102] As is apparent from Table 2, the intermediate-frequency amplification gain β is set higher as the capture image size becomes

smaller. Consequently, the intermediate-frequency component of each signal is emphasized, so that correction can be achieved with greater importance attached to the contrast while suppressing the noises in the high-frequency component that originally has no information. When the capture image size is large, then the high-frequency amplification gain α is set high, and high-frequency emphasis is executed so that reproducibility up to the high-frequency signal is assured.

Delete paragraph **[0103]** on page 25; and replace with the following.

B5 cont

[0103] Furthermore, the high-frequency amplification gain α is set lower as the image data compression rate is higher, and therefore, the high-frequency characteristic is reduced to suppress the generation of high-frequency noises.

Delete paragraph **[0104]** on page 25; and replace with the following.

[0104] As described above, the band control is executed based on the setting values of the specified amplification gain corresponding to the capture image size and the image data compression rate when the "natural picture mode" is set. By this operation, the reduction in high-frequency region of R and B due to the Bayer array based on G can be corrected, so that a frequency characteristic appropriate for the characteristics of the subject can be obtained while further suppressing the coloring of the edges and hue rotation.